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cancer and to identify the med proposed study will use 180 f sectional design. Information	is to determine the levels liating factors between ri irst-degree relatives (FD) the ovarian cancer index	sk of developing or R) of women diagn- case provides will	nen with a family history of ovarian varian cancer and distress. The osed with ovarian cancer in a crossbe used to identify maternal relatives tive and subjective risk status, their

knowledge of ovarian cancer and risk factors, their uncertainty about ovarian cancer, levels of anxiety and depression, their personality traits of mastery, tolerance for ambiguity, and optimism, and their interest in genetic testing. With the results generated by this study, specific interventions can be designed and tested to improve adjustment of women at high risk for ovarian cancer.

This study has not begun but is anticipating a start date of April 05, 2002, once the IRB gives its approval. We are proposing a stepped-up recruitment, which includes contacting not only index cases who come to the clinic but the cancer registry and cancer support programs lists. Our goal is to recruit 180 first-degree relatives of women with ovarian cancer by October 2003.

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INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of this study is to determine the levels of distress in women with a family history of ovarian cancer and to identify the mediating factors between risk of developing ovarian cancer and distress. The proposed study will use 180 first-degree relatives (FDR) of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer in a cross-sectional design. Information the ovarian cancer index case provides will be used to identify maternal relatives (mothers, sisters, or daughters). Women will be queried about their objective and subjective risk status, their knowledge of ovarian cancer and risk factors, their uncertainty about ovarian cancer, levels of anxiety and depression, their personality traits of mastery, tolerance for ambiguity, and optimism, and their interest in genetic testing. With the results generated by this study, specific interventions can be designed and tested to improve adjustment of women at high risk for ovarian cancer.

BODY

Work Accomplished as Related to Statement of Work (see Appendix A)

Task 1 - All the items in Task 1 were accomplished. Unfortunately the research assistant resigned in the beginning of December 2001 and we are awaiting a replacement. During that time Dr. Kash has been working on the study and is currently awaiting IRB approval (expected by April 5, 2002) to begin recruitment of women into the study.

Task 2 - We have not yet begun accrual and are waiting for IRB approval. We are requesting a change in Task 2. Since this study is behind the time schedule we want to include women from the Continuum Health Partners cancer registry and Cancer Center support programs listing. In this stepped-up recruitment, we will be able to recruit 180 by the end of the study period (October 2003).

We are obtaining the family history of cancer from the first-degree relative, not the index case. We already know the index cases have ovarian cancer and we do not want to burden them by asking more questions. Also we want to find out what the first-degree relative knows about their cancer history. The first-degree relative will provide a brief family history of all cancers in the family on the questionnaire. The purpose of the family cancer history is to see if there are other cancers that may potentially be genetically predisposing to cancer.

Task 3 - We have not yet begun Task 3.

Problems In Accomplishing Tasks as related to Statement of Work

The Gynecological-Oncology team at Beth Israel Medical Center left in April 2000 and was not replaced until June 2001. One of the key members of the Gynecological-Oncology team at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center resigned and was not replaced until July 2001. Because there was only one gynecological oncologist within Continuum Health Partners Partners (Beth Israel Medical Center and St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center) for over one year, this protocol has been extremely delayed. Therefore we changed our original plan from only approaching women in the clinic to using the Continuum Health Partners cancer registry and Cancer Center support programs listing (provided by Cindy Turkeltaub, MSW, support program coordinator). There are approximately 120 women with ovarian cancer who have participated in our support programs. We have also enlisted the SHARE program in Manhattan to recruit women with ovarian cancer to contact their sisters and daughters for participation. The SHARE program is a self-help group for women with breast and ovarian cancer. The coordinator of the ovarian groups, Nyrvah Richards, has agreed to recruit participants. She believes this is a timely topic for family members of women with ovarian cancer. Many of the women who attend SHARE have participated in one of our support programs at Beth Israel.

In addition, the research assistant resigned on December 5, 2001 and has not been replaced. The Human Resources office has not been able to locate anyone who meets the requirements for the position. Dr. Kash, the Principal Investigator, has been working extra time to bring about the stepped-up recruitment process in order to obtain the sample size (180 women) stated in the Statement of Work in Task 2. We have identified a potential research assistant who will be graduating college with a BA in Psychology in May. She will begin to volunteer with us until we can transition her into a full time position.

In summary, Task 1 has been completed and we expect to begin Tasks 2 and 3 within the next two weeks. None of the goals or objectives of the study have changed. The conceptual model for this study (*see Appendix B*) is the same as in the original proposal. However, we are planning on using a stepped-up recruitment process in order to reach our sample size of 180 women by the end of the study period (October 2003).

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There have been none to-date.

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

An abstract (*see Appendix C*) was presented at the 7th International Meeting on Psychosocial Aspects of Genetic Testing for Hereditary Breast and/or Ovarian Cancer (HBOC) and Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer (HNPCC) in Frankfurt, Germany on the 27th and 28th September 2001. This abstract revolved around the conceptual model of this study (*see Appendix B*) and was well-received by international colleagues who expressed interest in the model of uncertainty in defining levels of distress in women with a family history of ovarian cancer.

CONCLUSIONS

We are anticipating approval of our protocol by the IRB by April 5, 2002. Attached are the Informed Consent (*see Appendix D*) and the study questionnaire (*see Appendix E*). They have already been sent the DoD Regulatory Affairs Office. Once we receive the institutional IRB approval, we will forward it to Mercy Swatson. Within the next couple of months we anticipate recruiting a sufficient number of women into this study to put us on track with recruitment. There are 120 women who have attended support programs and 190 women listed in the cancer registry. If only one-half of these women provide names of their first-degree relatives and one-half of the first-degree relatives are willing to participate, we will be able to accrue 77 women within approximately two months. This would be in addition to approaching women with ovarian cancer in the clinic at the time of their visit. Initially we had anticipated recruiting 64 women per year. By using the cancer registry and support program listing, we will be able to attain our goal of recruiting 180 women by October 2003.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF WORK

LEVELS OF DISTRESS IN WOMEN AT RISK FOR OVARIAN CANCER

Task 1. - Preparation of materials, data program, and training of staff

Month 1

- a. Measures are finalized.
- b. Questionnaires copies.
- c. Scripts for contacting potential participants are finalized.
- d. Research assistant hired and trained in recruitment procedures.
- e. Codebook will be finalized.
- f. Program for data entry will be written.

Task 2. - Recruitment of participants -

Month 2-34

- a. Index cases with diagnosed ovarian cancer will be consecutively approached during scheduled outpatient visits. Index cases recruited from the cancer registry and the cancer support programs will be sent a letter describing the study.
- b. Permission obtained to contact unaffected female first-degree relatives (FDR) (total N=180) of index cases.
- c. Family history will be obtained from the first-degree relative
- d. Research assistant contacts potential participants using telephone script.
- e. Study packet mailed to those interested in participation.
- f. Participants contacted by telephone for interview completion.

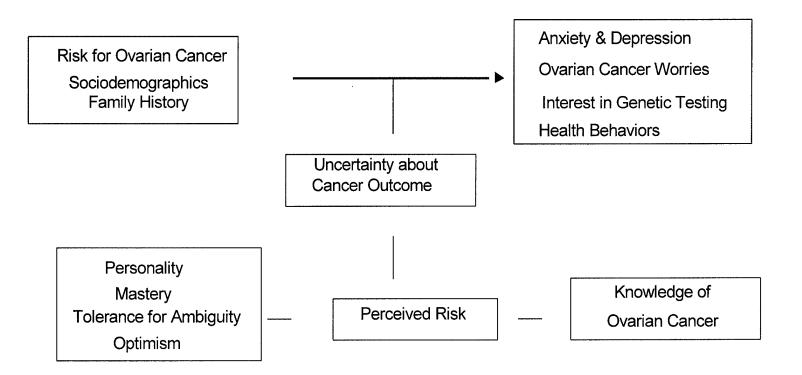
Task 3. - Data entry and analyses -

Month 4-36

- a. Data entry is begun in month 4.
- b. Preliminary data analyses are begun in month 18.
- c. Final analyses are completed in month 36.

APPENDIX B

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



APPENDIX C

Levels of Distress in Women with a Family History of Ovarian Cancer

Kathryn M. Kash, Ph.D. & Mary Kay Dabney, M.S. Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

There is evidence to suggest that women with a family history of ovarian cancer Introduction. are at higher than average risk for the disease and a small percentage are gene mutation carriers. To date, there have been no systematic studies of women who are at this increased risk because of their family history and the relationship between actual risk and levels of emotional distress as mediated by personality factors, perception of risk, and knowledge of ovarian cancer risk factors. Our proposal will envelope a much broader scope than previous work by looking at the distress associated with increased risk for ovarian cancer in FDR's (first-degree relatives) of index cases, rather than women attending screening clinics, while examining the predictor variables of such distress. We are particularly interested in how specific personality traits mediate level of distress. For example, one would expect that women who have a sense of mastery and optimism and better tolerance for ambiguity, would be able to handle the uncertainty regarding being at increased risk for ovarian cancer and thus feel less distressed. In addition, we plan to look at the FDR's knowledge of genetic testing for ovarian cancer, perception of being a gene mutation carrier, and interest in genetic testing (as it relates to ovarian cancer). Perhaps the most serious limitation of genetic testing is that state-of-the-art diagnostics do not match test information. To receive positive genetic test results when there is no adequate screening is tragic.

Goals of Study. The overall goal of this study is to determine the levels of distress in women with a family history of ovarian cancer and to identify the mediating factors between risk of developing ovarian cancer and distress. With the results generated by this study, specific interventions can be designed and tested to improve adjustment of women at high risk for ovarian cancer. Research Design. The proposed study will use 180 first-degree relatives (FDR) of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer in a cross-sectional design. Information the ovarian cancer index case provides will be used to identify maternal relatives (mothers, sisters, or daughters). Women will be queried about their objective and subjective risk status, their knowledge of ovarian cancer and risk factors, their uncertainty about ovarian cancer, levels of anxiety and depression, their personality traits of mastery, tolerance for ambiguity, and optimism, and their interest in genetic testing.

APPENDIX D

Beth Israel Medical Center

X

St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center

X

CONSENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

		M. Kash, Ph.D.			
Name of Subject (Printed)	Principa	al Investigator		l	_
			_	Page 1 of _	Pages
Levels of Distress in Wome	n with a Family His	story of Ovarian	Cancer		
Title of Project				IRB/COSA	#
				IKD/COSA	#
Attached to this form is a full des	scription of the study	in which we are a	skina vou t	o narticinate T	he description tells you
about the <i>reason for the study</i>					
duration of the study; and any					
medical treatments you may re					
, , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,		.,		
If you have questions concerning	g this research proje	ct or your rights as	a research	n subject, or if y	ou have a research-
related injury, you may telephon	e the Principal Invest	tigator			
Kathryn M. Kash, Ph.D.	<u> </u>	at	(212) 8	44-8794	or
the Deticut Depresentative	1 aura Mail	-4	(040) 40	0 2010	
the Patient Representative	Laura vveii	at	(212) 42	U-3010	 ·
	001105115 74	D 4 D T (0/D)		D =	
	CONSENT TO	PARTICIPA	1/E A	DULI	
I have read the attached study d					
participate in the study have all t					
the study and agree to take all the					
understand only immediate esse					
any injury. I understand that par					
participating at any time. I also					
the health care I receive, now or					
the extent permitted by law but a	ire subject to inspect	tion by the U.S.F.	ood and Dr	ug Administration	on and study sponsors.
					May be Used to
Signature of Subject	Date	Signature of Witne	ess	Date	Enroll Subjects Until
or Legal Guardian					
· ·					
Oi A II i I	D-1-	Dalatianalia ta Ou	la tarak		
Signature of Authorized Representative or Person	Date	Relationship to Su	bject		
Giving Consent					
Civing Concont					
I,subject (or person giving consent) t	, have	clearly and fully exp	plained to the	e above	
subject (or person giving consent) t	ne nature, requirement	ts and risks of the st	udy.		
Signature of Researcher	Date				
					(stamp)

DISTRIBUTION: Original to Research Records; copies for Subject (or Person Giving Permission), Investigator, Hospital Chart and Pharmacy (when appropriate).

PARTICIPANT INFORMED CONSENT FOR RESEARCH

You are being asked to participate in a clinical research study. The doctors at the Beth Israel Medical Center and St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center study the nature of disease and attempt to develop improved methods of diagnosis and treatment. This is called clinical research. In order to decide whether or not you should agree to be part of this research study, you should understand enough about its risks and benefits to make an informed judgment. This process is known as informed consent.

This consent form gives detailed information about the research study, which the investigators will discuss further with you. Once you understand the study, you will be asked to sign this form if you wish to participate. You will have a copy to keep as a record.

The research study being proposed to you is:

LEVELS OF DISTRESS IN WOMEN WITH A FAMILY HISTORY OF OVARIAN CANCER

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of this study is to learn about women who have a first-degree relative (mother or sister) with ovarian cancer. You have been selected to participate in this research project because you have a mother or a sister with ovarian cancer. We want to find out what you know about ovarian cancer, what you think your risk for developing ovarian cancer is, your emotional distress levels, and your attitudes toward genetic testing.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH

If you agree to participate in the study, you will be asked to sign this consent form return it using the stamped envelope that was provided to you. Once we receive this consent form we will send you a survey to complete. This survey will take you approximately 30 minutes to complete. We will contact you, by telephone, approximately one week after these materials are mailed to you in order to make sure you have received them and to write down your responses to the questions. We will ask you to mail us back the completed survey for our records.

RISK AND BENEFITS

We do not see any risk to you in participating in the study other than the possibility that you may find the reporting or discussing of some of your emotions uncomfortable. However, a trained interviewer will be available by phone to discuss this with you, should it occur. While the study may not benefit you directly, your participation in this study will provide useful information in the future for women with a family history of ovarian cancer.

FINANCIAL COST OF PARTICIPATION

The study interviews will be carried out at no charge to you. In fact, you will receive \$20 in appreciation for your time and effort in participating in the study. A check for this amount will be mailed to you once your informed consent is received and your questionnaire is completed and returned.

15

Initials of Participant:	Date:	_/	<u>/</u>
Initials of Interviewer	Date:	1	/

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY

Your research and center records are confidential. All records related to your involvement in this study will be coded to insure privacy and are not part of your medical records. Dr. Kash will keep the names and code numbers in a locked file cabinet. Your name or any other personally identifying information will not be used in reports or publications resulting from the study. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and representatives from the U.S. Army Medical Research, Development, Acquisition and Logistics Command may inspect the records of this research. As a result, they may see your name: but they are bound by the rules of confidentiality not to reveal your identity to others.

RIGHT TO REFUSE OR WITHDRAW

The choice to enter, or not to enter, this study is yours. If you decide not to participate, you may do so without prejudice. If you enter the study, you still have the right to withdraw at any time.

SIGNATURE OF RESEARCH PARTICIPANT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
I have read the information provided above. I have been answered to my satisfaction		
Name of Participant	_	
Signature of Participant	Date	
Address		

Initials of Participant:	Date:/
Initials of Interviewer:	Date://

APPENDIX E

	BACKGROUND IN	FORMATION			
	ease fill in or check off $()$ the answer to the question oject; we could not complete it without you. Thank you for		eciate your	· participa	ation in this
1.	What is your current age?	Date of Birth?	Month /	/	Year
2.	What is your marital status? Please check (√) one box. ☐ Single or never married ☐ Married, or living with someone as married ☐ Separated or divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Other (please specify)				
3.	Which of the following do you consider yourself to be? In African American or Black Asian or Pacific Islander Caucasian or White Hispanic Native American or Native Canadian Other (please specify)		e box.		
4.	Please check (√) the highest grade you have completed in ☐ Less than high school ☐ High school or GED ☐ Some college or technical school ☐ College graduate ☐ Post-graduate or professional school	n school.			
5.	Please check (√) the box, which indicates your current en ☐ Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Not employed (including student or homemake ☐ Retired				
6.	What is your religious background? Please check (√) one ☐ Baptist ☐ Catholic ☐ Jewish ☐ Protestant	box.			

☐ Other (please specify_____)

☐ None

•				
☐ Less ☐ \$20,	nnual family income than \$20,000 000 – \$35,000 001 – \$50,000	☐ Great	one box. 01 – \$75,000 er than \$75,000 want to answer	
personal, your ar	nswers are important r to skip these ques	nt in understanding	g how you make dec	While they may seem cisions regarding health e circle (O) one answer
1 – Extremel 2 – Quite a bi	•	- Somewhat - A little	5 – Not at all 8 – Not appli	cable (no religious affiliation)
in your home a b. At the present observance/pra c. Do you current d. Do you conside e. How strongly of your values and 9. Please fill in the in breast cancer please v	time, how strict are actice of your religionally practice/observe er yourself a religion do spiritual beliefs and decision making?	you in the you in the on?	1 2 31 2 31 2 31 2 31 2 3 -	
EXAMPLE	l Tamano Constitution	AND THE RESERVE	A 12-12-12-15-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-	TOD
Family Member Your Mother	Type Of Cancer Breast	Age at Diagnosis	Alive or Deceased Deceased	If Deceased, Age at Death 53
104111101101	Di Cust	, , , ,	Beecasea	
Family Member	Type Of Cancer	Age at Diagnosis	Alive or Deceased	If Deceased, Age at Death
Your Mother				
Your Father				
Mother's Mother				
Mother's Father				
Father's Mother				
Father's Father				
Mother's Sister				
Mother's Brother				
Father's Sister				
Father's Brother				
Your Sister				

Your Brother

Other:_

OVARIAN CANCER AND SCREENING

Below is a list of comments made by women about breast or ovarian cancer and screening. Please indicate by circling next to each item how frequently these comments were true for you <u>DURING THE LAST THIRTY DAYS ABOUT OVARIAN CANCER</u>. If it did not occur during that time please circle 0 in the "Not at all" column.

	Not at all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
1. I tried not to think about ovarian cancer			🔲	
2. Any reference to ovarian cancer brought up strong feelings in me			Q	
3. Whenever I heard about a friend or public figure with ovarian				
cancer, I got more anxious about developing ovarian cancer			🖸	🔾
4. When I thought about having a gynecological examination,				
I got more anxious about ovarian cancer			🖸	
5. I thought that the older I get, the more I think about the possibility				
of getting ovarian cancer		·	🖸	
6. Other things kept making me think about ovarian cancer			🗖	
7. I was fearful of what might be found during a pelvic examination				
by my doctor			🖸	· 🔲
8. Just hearing the words "ovarian cancer" scared me			🖸	🔲
CANCER WORRIES				
Please circle (O) one answer for each question.				
Not at all				
	Sometimes	Often	A Lo	t
1. During the past month, how often have				
you thought about your own chances of developing ovarian cancer?11	2	3	4	
of developing ovarian cancer:	2	J	•	
2. During the past month, how often have				
thoughts about your chances of getting				
ovarian cancer affected your mood?11	2	3 -	4	
3. During the past month, how often have				
thoughts about your chances of getting ovarian cancer affected your ability to				
perform your daily activities?11	2	3 -	4	

OVARIAN AND BREAST CANCER RISK

1. Wha	at are your	chances c	of develop	ing <i>ovaria</i>	n cancer of	n a scale o	f				
□ 0%	1 0%	□ 20%	□ 30%	40%	5 0%	(1) 60%	☐ 70%	□ 80%	□ 90%	☐ 100%	
2. Wha	at are the a	verage wo	oman's ch	ances of de	eveloping o	ovarian ca	ncer on a	scale of			
□ 0%	☐ 10%	□ 20%	□ 30%	□ 40%	□ 50%	□ 60%	☐ 70%	□ 80%	9 0%	☐ 100%	
3. A w	oman is m	ore likely	to develor	ovarian (cancer if sl	he: (Check	$(\sqrt{3})$ all th	at you thin	ık are corre	ct)	
has	no childrei	n			🗖 ha	s had child	dren				
has l	her first ch	ild after tl	he age of 3	30	\Box is	past meno	pause (ch	ange of life	e)		
uses	an anti-pe	erspirant a	s a deoder	ant	🗖 ha	d a Sexual	ly Transn	nitted Dise	ase		
☐ takes birth control pills				🖵 ha	s had brea	st cancer					
☐ had previous abortion or miscarriage				uses talcum powder							
☐ had	sex as a te	enager			☐ had sex as a teenager						
☐ has	relatives o	n her motl	her's side		🗖 ha	s relatives	on her fa	ther's side			
who	have had	ovarian ca	ancer		who have had ovarian cancer						
used	drugs (ho	ormones) t	o get preg	nant	☐ has had ovarian cysts						
☐ has	been on ho	ormone re	placement	therapy	☐ ha	have no idea					
4. Wh	at are <u>your</u>	chances o	of develop	ing <i>breast</i>	cancer on	a scale of					
			<u>َ</u> و	۵							
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	
5. Wh:	at are <u>the</u> a	iverage wo	oman's ch	ances of de	eveloping	<i>breast</i> can	cer on a se	cale of			
<u> </u>					اً ا						
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	

GENETIC TESTING INFORMATION

The following questions relate to what you may or may not know about the breast/ovarian cancer (BRCA1 or BRCA2) genes. Please check ($\sqrt{}$) the box that corresponds to whether you think the item is **TRUE or FALSE**. If you are **NOT SURE** of a particular answer, please check ($\sqrt{}$) the last box to the right.

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT SURE
1. About one in ten women have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation	🖵	🖵	
2. A woman who doesn't have an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene			
can still get ovarian or breast cancer	🖵		
3. A woman who has her ovaries removed can still get ovarian cancer	🗖	🗖	
4. All women who have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation			
will get ovarian or breast cancer.	🔾	🖸	
5. A father can pass down a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation to his daught	er 🗖	🗖	
6. A woman who has an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation			
has a higher risk of ovarian cancer.	🗖		
7. A woman who gets ovarian cancer at age 65 is more likely to have a BRC	A1		
or BRCA2 gene mutation than a woman who gets ovarian cancer at age 3	5 🗖		
8. A woman who has a sister with an altered BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene has			
a 50% chance (1 in 2) of also having a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene	🗖	-	

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT OVARIAN CANCER RISK

The following questions ask about how certain you are about your risk for ovarian cancer. Please circle [O] one number for each of the 12 questions.

		Strongly			Strongly
		Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
1.	I don't know if something is wrong with me				
2.	I have a lot of questions without answers	1	2	3	4
3.	I am unsure if my risk will get better or worse	1	2	3	4
4.	It is unclear how high my risk is	1	2	3	4
5.	I do not know when to expect things				
	will be done to me	1	2	3	4
6.	I understand everything explained to me	1	2	3	4
7.	The doctors say things to me that could				
	have many meanings	1	2	3	4
8.	My risk is too complex to figure out	1	2	3	4
9.	Because of the unpredictability of my risk,				
	I cannot plan for the future	1	2	3	4
10.	I have been given many different opinions				
	about my risk	1	2	3	4
11.	It is not clear what is going to happen to me	1	2	3	4
	They give me so much information that				
	I cannot tell what is important	1	2	3	4
	•				

DECISION-MAKING

We are interested in your attitudes about decision-making or problem solving <u>in general</u>, not specific to any one situation. What is the extent of your agreement with each of the following statements? (Please check $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil} \rceil$ one box for each item in the six-point scale.)

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
1) It really disturbs me when I am	Ŭ	, and the second	ŭ	J	Ū	•
unable to follow another person's		_		_	_	_
train of thought	🗖			🔲	-	U
2) If I am uncertain about the						
responsibilities involved in a			\Box	<u></u>		
particular task, I get very anxious	u					
3) Before any important task, I must know how long it will take	П		П		П	П
4) I don't like to work on a problem						
unless there is a chance of						
getting a clear-cut answer	🗖	-		-		
5) The best part of working on a						
jigsaw puzzle is putting in that last piece.	🗖				<u></u>	
6) I am often uncomfortable with						
people unless I feel that I can	_	_	_	_		
understand their behavior	u	U			<u> </u>	U
7) A good task is one in which						
what is to be done and how it is to be done are always clear	П		П			П
it is to be done are always clear	ப					
I	HEALTH 1	BEHAVIO	RS			
Some people alter their lifestyle to mainta health? Please check ($$) all that apply?	in good he	alth. Do you	ı do any of	the follow	ing to maint	ain your
☐ Exercise regularly (three to four time	es a week)					
☐ Engage in stress reducing activities of	other than	exercise (for	example;	yoga, medi	tation, relax	ation)
☐ Maintain moderate consumption of a					ease √ here:	
Reduce tobacco use or quit using tob		[If you do	not smoke	e, please √1	here: 🔲]	
☐ Maintain moderate consumption of o					e, please √ h	ere: 🔲]
☐ Wear a seat belt in a car		. ,		•	. •	_
Avoid known health hazards (for ex-	ample: irra	diation, cher	mical or st	rong sun ex	(posure)	
☐ Monitor cholesterol intake and blood		•		C	. ,	
☐ Take vitamins	- P					
☐ Monitor diet						
Other health conscious things not lis	ted above					
Unit hearn conscious unings not in	ica above.					

SYMPTOMS

Listed below are some symptoms of strain that people sometimes have. Please read each one carefully and check $(\sqrt{})$ the box that best reflects how much that symptom has bothered you during the <u>past</u> month.

		Not at all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
1.	Suddenly scared for no reason	🖸	-	Q	
2.	Feeling fearful	🖸	-		
3.	Faintness, dizziness, or weakness				
4.	Nervousness or shakiness inside	🖸	🔾	-	-
5.	Heart pounding or racing	🗖	🔾		
6.	Trembling	🖵	🔾	Q	
7.	Feeling tense or keyed up	🗖	🔾	D	
8.	Headaches	🖵	🔾		
9.	Spells of terror panic	🗖	🔲	-	
10.	Feeling restless, can't sit still	🗖	🔾	🔾	
11.	Feeling low in energy, slowed down				
12.	Blaming yourself for things	🖵	🔾	Q	
13.	Crying easily	🖵	🔲		
14.	Loss of sexual interest or pleasure	🗖	-	_	
15.	Poor appetite	🗖	🔾		
16.	Difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep	🖵			
17.	Feeling hopeless about the future	🔾	-		
18.	Feeling blue	🖸	-		
19.	Feeling lonely	🖸	-	-	
20.	Feeling trapped or caught	🖸	Q		
	Worrying too much about things				
22.	Feeling no interest in things	🖸	🖸		
23.	Thoughts of ending your life	🖸	🖸	-	
24.	Feeling everything is an effort	🗖	🔲		
25.	Feelings of worthlessness	🖸	🔾		

FEELINGS

Listed below are a number of statements which people have used to describe themselves. Read each statement and then circle the number to the right of the statement to indicate how you *feel* right now, that is, *at this moment*. Do not spend too much time on any one statement but give the answer which best describes your present feelings.

1 Not At All	2 Somev		at	3 Moderately So	4 Very Much So				
1.I feel calm1	2	3	4	11. I feel anxious	1	2	3	4	
2.I feel secure 1		3	4	12. I feel comfortable	1	2	3	4	
3.I feel self-confident1	2	3	4	13. I am jittery	1	2	3	4	
4.I feel nervous1	2	3	4	14. I feel "high strung"				4	
5.I am tense 1	2	3	4	15. I am relaxed	1	2	3	4	
6.I am regretful1	2	3	4	16. I feel content	1	2	3	4	
7.I feel at ease 1		3	4	17. I am worried	1	2	3	4	
8.I feel upset1	2	3	4	18. I feel over excited and "ra	ttled" 1	2	3	4	
9.I am presently worrying				19. I feel joyful	1	2	3	4	
over possible misfortunes 1	2	3	4	20. I feel pleasant	1	2	3	4	
10. I feel rested1		3	4	-					

Below is a list of feelings, attitudes, and behaviors that you might have experienced. Please circle the number which best describes how often you have had these experiences during the **PAST WEEK**.

	0	1		2			3
Rarely or Some or a							Most or
None of the Time Little of the Time Moderate Amount of Time All of the							
(Less	s than 1 Day)	(1-2 Days)	(3-4 Days)	(5-7 Days)			
1.	I was bothered	by things that u	sually don't bo	ther me0	1	2	3
2.	I did not feel lil	ke eating; my ar	petite was poo	r0	1	2	3
3.	I felt that I coul						
	even with help	from my family	or friends	0	1	2	3
4.	I felt that I was	iust as good as	other people	0	1	2	3
5.	I had trouble ke	eeping my mind	on what I was	doing0	1	2	3
6.	I felt depressed	(blue or "down	")	0	 1	2	3
7.	I felt that every	thing I did was	an effort	0	1	2	3
8.	I felt honeful al	oout the future.		0	1	2 	3
9.	I thought my lif	fe had been a fa	ilure	0	1	2 	3
10.	I felt fearful		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	1	2	3
11.	My sleep was r	estless		0	1	2	3
12.	I was happy			0	1	2	3
13.	I talked less tha	ın usual		0	1	2	3
14.	I felt lonely		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	1	2	3
15.	People were un	friendly		0	1	2	3
16.	I enjoyed life			0	1	2	3
17.	I had crying spe	ells	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	1	2	3
18.	I felt sad			0	1	2	3
19.	I felt that peopl	e dislike me		0	1	2 -	3
20.	I could not get	"going."		0	1	2	3

SCREENING BEHAVIORS

This section asks about your experience and plans for having screening tests. Please check $[\checkmark]$ the box that comes closest to your situation.

1. Have you ever had a Pap smear, which is when the doctor or nurse practitioner exams your vagina
and takes a Q-tip to get some fluid from your cervix and put it on a glass slide? Yes Don't know/Not sure
If yes, How long ago was this? Within 1 year 1 - 3 years More than 3 years
·
Do you plan to have a Pap smear within the next year? Yes No
2. Have you ever had a mammogram, which is an X-ray of your breasts? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused ☐ Don't know/Not sure
If yes, How long ago was this? \square Within 1 year \square 1 – 3 years
☐ More than 3 years
Do you plan to have a mammogram within the next year? Yes No
3. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam, which is when a doctor or a nurse practitioner exams the breasts?
Yes
Do you plan to have a clinical breast exam within the next year?
 4. Have you ever had a CA-125, which is a blood test done to screen for ovarian cancer? Yes □ No □ Refused □ Don't know/Not sure If yes, How long ago was this? □ Within 1 year □ 1 - 3 years □ More than 3 years
Do you plan to have a CA-125 within the next year?
5. Have you ever had a transvaginal ultrasound, which is when a probe is inserted into the vagina to image the ovaries?
Yes
Do you plan to have a transvaginal ultrasound within the next year? Yes
6. Do you currently perform breast self-examination (BSE)? Yes No If yes , how often did you perform BSE in the past six months ? (indicate number of times)
CHUICALE HUHIDEL OF LIHIES)

LIFE ORIENTATION

Please be as honest and accurate as you can throughout. Try not to let your response to one statement influence your responses to other statements. There are no right or wrong answers. Answer according to your own feelings, rather than how you think "most people" would answer.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral		Strongly Agree
1. In uncertain times, I usually expect the best					
2. It's easy for me to relax					
3. If something can go wrong for me, it will					
4. I always look on the bright side of things					
5. I'm always optimistic about my future					
6. I enjoy my friends a lot					
7. It's important for me to keep busy				-	
8. I hardly ever expect things to go my way					
9. Things never work out the way I want them to		_	-		
10. I don't get upset too easily					
11. I'm a believer in the idea that					
"every cloud has a silver lining"			🗀		
12. I rarely count on good things happening to me					
MASTE	RY SCALI	E			
How strongly do you agree or disagree that:					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I have little control over the things that happen to	me		-		
2. There is really no way I can solve					
some of the problems I have			🗆	🖸	
3. There is little I can do to change many					
of the important things in my life		🔾	🗖	🔾	
4. I often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of					
5. Sometimes I feel that I'm being pushed around in					
6. What happens to me in the future mostly depends					
7. I can do just about anything I really set my mind t					

GENETIC TESTING

You may have heard about genes called BRCA1 and BRCA2 and that a mutation in one of these genes causes ovarian and/or breast cancer predisposition in a small number (approximately 5%) of families with family histories of ovarian and/or breast cancer. It is believed that these genes may be passed from one generation to the next in these affected families. In these families, some family members will inherit the gene mutations and others will not. Both men and women have an equal chance of inheriting and passing on these altered genes.

Women, who carry the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutations, with family histories of ovarian and breast cancers, have an increased risk for developing both ovarian and breast cancers. A woman who has a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation has a 20–60% lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer. A woman who has a BRCA2 mutation has approximately a 20% lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer. BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutation carriers have a 50% chance of passing these gene mutations onto each child.

It is possible at this time to test individuals, to see if they are carrying the gene (BRCA1 and BRCA2) mutations for ovarian and breast cancer.

	esting for the breast cancer genes (BRCA1 and BRCA2)? ot Sure
If yes, where did you hear abou Newspaper Television Other:	n 🗖 Magazine 🗖 Friend/Relative 📮 Physician
2. Have you ever had genetic testin	g for a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N	ot Sure
If yes, are you gene mutation ca	rrier for: BRCA1 BRCA2 Negative Inconclusive Results
If you have already had genetic	testing, please go to Question #6.
If you have NOT had genetic te	sting, please complete Question #3 through #5.
3. How <u>likely</u> do you think it is that	t you have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation?
Please check ($$) one for each	n mutation.
BRCA1 mutation	BRCA2 mutation
☐ — extremely likely	— extremely likely
— very likely	— very likely
☐ — moderately likely	☐ — moderately likely
— somewhat likely	☐ — somewhat likely
☐ — not at all likely	☐ — not at all likely

4.	If genetic test	ting were off	ered to you, which of the following best describes what you would do?
	Please check	$(\sqrt{\ })$ only one	<u>2</u> .
	☐ I plan on h	naving my blo	ood taken for genetic testing and get my results immediately.
	☐ I plan on	having my b	lood taken for genetic testing and think about whether or not to get the results
	☐ I plan on	having my b	lood taken for genetic testing in the near future (within the next six months).
	☐ I do not p	olan on havin	g my blood taken for genetic testing now, but may in the future
	(more tha	n six months	s from now).
	☐ I do not p	olan on havin	g my blood taken for genetic testing now or in the future.
5.	If you are fou Yes	nd to be a ge	ne mutation carrier for BRCA1 or BRCA2, will you? Not Surehave annual mammograms?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehave clinical breast examinations every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Sureperform <i>monthly</i> breast self-examination?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehave a CA-125 blood test every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehave a transvaginal ultrasound every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehave prophylactic mastectomies (removal of both breasts to prevent breast cancer)?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehave prophylactic oophorectomies (removal of both ovaries to prevent ovarian cancer)?
6.	Which of the	_	ve you done since you had genetic testing?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad annual mammograms?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad clinical breast examinations every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Sureperformed <i>monthly</i> breast self-examination?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad a CA-125 blood test every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad a transvaginal ultrasound every six months?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad prophylactic mastectomies (removal of both breasts to prevent breast cancer)?
	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not Surehad prophylactic oophorectomies (removal of both ovaries to prevent ovarian cancer)?

Thank you very much for your participation in this research project.